

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

**UNHCR activities financed by
voluntary funds:
Report for 1989-90 and proposed
programmes and budget for 1991**

Part III. Europe and North America

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)



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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS:
REPORT FOR 1989-90 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND
BUDGET FOR 1991

Part III. Europe and North America

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

3. Europe and North America

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
Regional Overview of Developments	3.0.1 - 3.0.10
Austria	3.1.1 - 3.1.7
Belgium	3.2.1 - 3.2.13
Federal Republic of Germany	3.3.1 - 3.3.11
France	3.4.1 - 3.4.12
Greece	3.5.1 - 3.5.10
Hungary	3.6.1 - 3.6.8
Italy	3.7.1 - 3.7.12
Portugal	3.8.1 - 3.8.6
Spain	3.9.1 - 3.9.8
Turkey	3.10.1 - 3.10.11
United Kingdom	3.11.1 - 3.11.11
Yugoslavia	3.12.1 - 3.12.10
Other Countries in Europe	3.13.1 - 3.13.11
Canada	3.14.1 - 3.14.9
United States of America	3.15.1 - 3.15.10
Annex I - Programme Support and Administrative Costs for 1991 initial budget	
Annex II - PSA - staffing requirements in Europe and North America	
Annex III - Project Personnel Expenditure for 1991 initial budget	
Annex IV - Project Personnel - Staffing Requirements	

3.0 REGIONAL OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS

3.0.1 The situation in Europe and North America witnessed, in the period since the Fortieth Session of the Executive Committee, both a continuation of trends from previous years and historic political changes (occurring primarily in Eastern Europe and in East-West relations) that have had, and will continue to have, far-reaching implications for the refugee and asylum situation in the region and for the role and activities there of UNHCR. These various trends and developments are highlighted in the paragraphs that follow.

3.0.2 In connection with trends that have also occurred in previous years, the number of asylum applications reported by governments in Europe and North America continued to rise, from a total of 390,000 in 1988 to 470,000 in 1989, the highest figure ever recorded. Figures recorded in the first half of 1990 suggest that there will be yet a further increase this year. In 1989, the single largest number of applications (121,300) was again recorded in the Federal Republic of Germany, but the substantial increase in comparison to the previous year was common to most of the Western European and North American countries. Notwithstanding these developments, a number of countries continued to accept large numbers of refugees for resettlement from countries of first asylum within or outside the region, including refugees requiring resettlement as part of the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indochinese Refugees (CPA).

3.0.3 Many of the asylum-seekers referred to earlier fall within the refugee criteria contained in the 1951 Convention. However, a considerable proportion are fleeing danger caused by civil upheavals or armed conflicts. Some of such persons may not qualify as refugees under the 1951 Convention, but nevertheless require international protection. At the same time, large numbers of asylum applications continue to be made by persons for reasons not related to the competence of the High Commissioner. The established procedures and institutions for examining asylum requests are already heavily overloaded and often insufficiently staffed. The period under review thus continued to witness considerable backlogs in many countries of unadjudicated asylum claims, serious strains on the reception facilities for asylum-seekers and high public expenditure on relief and assistance. The restrictive application, in some of the countries in the region, of the refugee definition contained in the 1951 Convention has meant that large numbers of applicants fail to qualify, although, as mentioned earlier, some may be in need of international protection. Rejections of applications in cases deemed not in need of protection also cause serious problems since frequently the final decisions are reached only after several years.

3.0.4 The general result of these developments, which is also aggravated by fears that the situation might reach unmanageable proportions, has been a negative or less accommodating public attitude towards asylum-seekers, and a lack of understanding for the circumstances that force individuals to leave their countries of origin and to move to, or between, countries in the European and North America region. This is often combined with the view that solutions for such persons should be found in the regions or countries of origin or first asylum.

3.0.5 The more specific consequences of these developments, and the High Commissioner's concern over them, have been reflected in detail in various previous reports by UNHCR to the Executive Committee. They include the adoption within the region of unilateral measures to stem the inflow of new arrivals. As a consequence of such measures, a number of "orbit cases" have resulted, asylum-seekers have been detained arbitrarily, been put at risk of refoulement and, in some reported cases, indeed been refouled as a result of being denied entry at the border.

3.0.6 Overall, however, a constructive and solution-oriented approach prevailed, with more and more governments recognizing the limitations of unilateral approaches or short-term measures and the need for concerted, long-term strategies. Thus, many of these governments continued to review their refugee policies, asylum legislation and practices and refugee determination procedures in close co-operation with UNHCR. Italy withdrew its geographical reservation to the 1951 Convention and followed this with new refugee legislation. Also, various bilateral and multilateral initiatives continued, particularly as concerns efforts to adopt a convention on the identification of the country responsible for dealing with an asylum request lodged in one of the states member of the European Community. UNHCR continued its dialogue on this matter, with, in particular, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group Immigration and made comments on the Group's draft convention on the subject. UNHCR also continued its discussions with the Chairman of the Schengen Group on the draft Schengen Supplementary Agreement as it relates to refugee and asylum matters. In addition, the informal Intergovernmental Consultations between UNHCR, twelve European countries and Australia, Canada and the United States continued in which matters relating to long-term strategies, East-West movements and asylum procedures were considered.

3.0.7 Turning to developments in Eastern Europe, the Hungarian Government's accession to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol which had been made in March 1989, entered into force in June that year. Later, in October, UNHCR established an office in Budapest and Hungary began to implement the newly-established refugee status determination procedures.

3.0.8 The historic changes in Eastern Europe mentioned earlier have called for increased attention by UNHCR to refugee and asylum developments in this sub-region. So far this year, UNHCR has undertaken missions to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Poland and Romania. Among others, issues relating to accession to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol, adoption of legislative or administrative measures for asylum-seekers and refugees, strengthening mechanisms to deal with individual cases, general support for UNHCR's activities, new passport and travel regulations, and amnesties and voluntary repatriation were discussed. Concerning repatriation, most countries in the region have already promulgated amnesties and taken measures to facilitate voluntary repatriation of their citizens or former citizens until now living in exile. While indeed some such persons have returned, it would appear that most are currently adopting a "wait-and-see" attitude. On the other hand, new travel regulations adopted by many of these countries, which make it easier to obtain travel documents, have greatly facilitated family reunification. More generally, UNHCR will pay close attention to the anticipated review by the Eastern European countries of their asylum policies and the adoption of legislative and administrative measures on immigration and asylum.

3.0.9 UNHCR continued to contribute to assistance projects in the fields of legal and social counselling for asylum-seekers, assistance to the aged, handicapped and vulnerable groups of refugees and the promotion of activities likely to lead to durable solutions. Care and maintenance was provided to destitute refugees in a few countries where no other source of assistance was available. However, in view of financial constraints, UNHCR reviewed its programmes in the region and phased out activities for care and maintenance as well as social counselling for refugees in a number of countries where established social welfare and counselling systems exist and are accessible also to refugees. The transfer of these responsibilities to national governments, local authorities and NGOs is expected to be completed by the end of 1990. UNHCR continues to provide for the basic needs and counselling of refugees where national or local alternatives are not available. It will also continue to assist towards the resettlement of refugees in, from and within the region, where resettlement constitutes the only possible durable solution.

Expenditures and allocations

3.0.10 UNHCR obligations for assistance in Europe and North America in 1989 totalled \$ 24.1 million, of which \$ 18.8 million were made available from General Programmes funds and \$ 5.3 million from Special Programmes funds. The proposed revised allocation for General Programmes in 1990 is \$ 21.7 million. The proposed 1991 General Programmes requirements amount to \$ 20.1 million.

3.1 AUSTRIA

Country overview

Statistical information

3.1.1 There were some 18,200 refugees in Austria as of the end of 1989. A total of 21,882 persons were registered as asylum-seekers during the same year, an increase of 38 per cent over 1988 and of nearly 300 per cent over the corresponding 1986 figure. The asylum-seekers originated mainly from Bulgaria, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran, Poland, Romania and Turkey. Some 5,714 asylum-seekers and refugees were resettled, most of them to Australia, Canada and the United States. An estimated 1,800 refugees were granted Austrian citizenship. During the first four months of 1990, a total of 8,022 persons applied for asylum while 990 emigrated. Transit facilities were granted in 1989 to some 1,500 Iranians and 73,000 emigrants from the Soviet Union who were admitted as refugees by Canada and the United States respectively. The same year, some 45,000 citizens of the German Democratic Republic transited Austria on their way from Hungary to the Federal Republic of Germany.

3.1.2 The number of refugees and asylum-seekers to whom the government provided accommodation totalled 17,842 by the end of 1989. The main refugee center at which these persons were accommodated is located in Traiskirchen, while two others are located in Upper and Lower Austria. The residents of these centres include persons awaiting determination of their applications for asylum, assistance towards resettlement abroad or local integration in Austria. By the end of April 1990, the number of refugees and asylum-seekers assisted by the government had increased to 19,416.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

3.1.3 The accelerated procedure introduced in May 1988 to handle the applications of Hungarian and Polish asylum-seekers was extended to applicants from the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. For the first time in many years, the authorities used budgetary resources allocated for refugees for the purpose of integration. In order to assist persons under government care towards eventual integration, asylum-seekers as well as persons whose requests for asylum had been rejected, but who were still accommodated by the government, were permitted to seek employment. Thus, about 1,500 persons, including refugees, obtained jobs in 1989. The government has also, utilizing resources from the "Austrian United Nations Refugee Fund" (AUNRF), developed its assistance in the field of language and vocational training. Activities under the Fund are carried out by the relevant government ministries and UNHCR. The government intends to increase its contribution to the Fund in 1991, to enable the attainment of the main integration measures implemented through the Fund.

Durable solutions

3.1.4 Although promotion of resettlement remained a major component of the assistance provided to refugees and asylum-seekers in Austria during 1989

(5,714 persons departed during that period), special attention was paid to local integration. Positive and encouraging results were thus noted as far as the employment of persons under government care was concerned.

Arrangements for implementation

3.1.5 Responsibility for co-ordinating refugee integration programmes rests with the "Austrian United Nations Refugee Fund" (AUNRF) which is chaired by the Ministry for the Interior, and in which the relevant government ministries as well as UNHCR participate. Caritas (Austria) is the operational partner for the local settlement project.

General Programmes

Local settlement

3.1.6 In 1989, UNHCR provided assistance to refugees or asylum-seekers for housing, language and professional training and social and legal counselling. The same assistance will be provided in 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

3.1.7 In 1989, programme support and administration expenses were funded under the United Nations Regular Budget. The 1990 revised estimates and the 1991 initial projections under General Programmes include the reclassification of one General Service post to the Professional category and the change of its source of funding (from Programme Support and Administration (PSA) to Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)).

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
0.2 a				
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
23.1 a				
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
326.6	311.0	277.7	Activities leading to self-sufficiency mainly through legal assistance and counselling activities	277.6
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
10.5	491.0	428.8	See Annexes I and II	419.6
360.4	802.0	706.5	Sub-total (1)	697.2
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
			Programme support and administration	
20.4	-	48.0	Junior Professional Officer	48.0
20.4	0.0	48.0	Sub-total (2)	48.0
321.3	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-
702.1	802.0	754.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	745.2

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

3.2 BELGIUM

Country overview

Statistical information

3.2.1 The number of refugees in Belgium was estimated to be about 25,000 as of December 1989. A total of 8,116 persons requested asylum during the year. The figure in 1988 was 5,007. Not only did the 1989 figure represent a rise of 60 per cent over 1988, it was also a yearly record for Belgium over the previous high of 7,650 requests registered in 1986. During the period, the General Commissariat for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRA), the new legal body created in July 1987 to determine refugee status, granted refugee status to 509 persons and rejected requests by 644 others. UNHCR, which was responsible for deciding on all eligibility requests made up to the date when the 1987 law came into effect on 1 February 1988, recognized 319 and rejected 186 in 1989. The asylum-seekers in 1989 originated from 82 countries, over two-thirds of them from Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Europe.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

3.2.2 The Permanent Commission of Appeal for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CPRR), the appeal body created by the 1987 law, began to function in June 1989. This Commission, and the other bodies created by the 1987 law to determine refugee status (the Alien Bureau and the General Commission for Refugees and Stateless Persons) functioned normally during the year. However, they also became rapidly overloaded and fell behind their work because of insufficient resources and staff. As a result, the Alien Bureau and the CGRA could process only one-third of the total requests. As for the Permanent Appeals Commission, it was estimated that if it were to maintain its current processing rate, it would need ten years just to handle the current load of requests.

3.2.3 To respond to this situation, the government took various remedial measures which included closer collaboration between the UNHCR Office and the Belgian authorities. The former established several working groups to elicit opinions in legal circles and non-government organizations on the appropriate measures to adopt and transmitted these findings to the competent authorities. Following these consultations, the government decided, early in 1990, both to increase substantially the capacity of the local organs responsible for determining refugee status and to propose amendments to the 1987 law aimed at ensuring a sure and swift application. It is envisaged that these amendments will be adopted by the Parliament this summer. Additional personnel taken on by the CGRA undergo two weeks training with the UNHCR office in Brussels. The capacity of the country's national airport transit centre, initially planned for 28 persons, has been quadrupled, resulting in more acceptable accommodations for those who have to await processing of their requests for asylum at the airport.

3.2.4 The government made the exceptional decision at the beginning of 1990 to grant a quota of 100 visas for the admission into Belgium of refugees who find themselves in a particularly vulnerable position in various parts of the world and who fall within the competence of UNHCR. The procedures for

implementing this quota, based on criteria established by the government, were examined by a working group composed of Belgian non-governmental agencies and UNHCR.

Durable solutions

3.2.5 UNHCR continued, through various assistance projects, to encourage local integration of refugees (including refugee women) and to help them adapt at the professional, social, legal and administrative levels.

Arrangements for implementation

3.2.6 Activities to facilitate the social orientation of refugees in Belgium are carried out by the EXIL/COLAT and COLARCH agencies, while legal aid is provided by the Brussels Bar. The EXIL/COLAT agency benefits from subsidies from the Brussels region and from the United Nations Fund for Torture Victims. Other sectors of the project are implemented by the UNHCR.

General Programmes

Local settlement

3.2.7 The four assistance projects implemented in 1988 were regrouped during 1989 into a single local integration project divided into three sectors - domestic needs, community services and legal assistance. The minimum budget devoted to "domestic needs" (though it was reduced during the year) enabled assistance to be provided to numerous refugees faced with temporary financial difficulties and who had no other financial sources. Several women refugees have also been assisted under this sector.

3.2.8 Social assistance from COLARCH and the EXIL/COLAT service as well as psychotherapy offered by the EXIL/COLAT under the "community services" budget was provided to a large number of refugees, many of them women. In the same area, lump-sum allocations permitted the initial settlement of handicapped refugees who arrived at the end of 1988 under the "Ten or More" programme. The Belgian authorities have not yet made a decision on the renewal of the "Ten or More" programme.

3.2.9 In the legal assistance sector, the agreement concluded with the Brussels Bar and financed by a lump-sum allocation, enabled a large number of needy refugees to be assisted by experienced lawyers to secure their various rights. The special programme for integrating Latin American refugees, financed by Belgian Government funds and managed by UNHCR, was also carried out successfully.

3.2.10 The programme for 1990 aims, as in other years, to promote local integration of refugees (including refugee women) in three specific sectors:

- (i) Exceptional care and maintenance to cope with temporary difficulties or promote professional integration when official mechanisms and private assistance prove insufficient.

- (ii) Social, administrative and psychological assistance to be provided by agencies with experience in specific problems of exile. In the same sector, a small budget will cover the initial settlement expenses of the last of the handicapped refugees who arrived under the "Ten or More" programme.
- (iii) Legal assistance to refugees whose refugee rights are at risk.

3.2.11 The proposals for 1991 seek to continue earlier programmes and promote local integration in Belgium. Accordingly, it is proposed to provide support for a project for professional training that will hopefully lead to the integration of about 20 refugee families.

Programme Support and Administration

3.2.12 In 1989, the office in Brussels was partially funded under the United Nations Regular Budget. The revised 1990 estimates and initial 1991 projections include the effect of the reclassification of four General Service posts to the Professional category and an overall increase in the operating expenses of the office.

Special Programmes

Programme Support and Administration

3.2.13 Special funds were entrusted to the office in 1990 to continue to assist in the eligibility of asylum seekers.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BELGIUM

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
55.5 a				
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
44.0	51.0	46.8	Measures leading to refugee integration especially for vulnerable groups mainly through legal and social services	42.7
			RESSETTLEMENT	
0.8 a				
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
328.7	875.0	801.8	See Annexes I and II	866.8
429.0	926.0	848.6	Sub-total (1)	909.5
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
0.1			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
89.5	15.0		Assistance to Latin American refugees	
153.3		39.8	Programme support and administration	
242.9	15.0	39.8	Sub-total (2)	0.0
312.5	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-
984.4	941.0	888.4	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	909.5

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

3.3 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Country overview

Statistical information

3.3.1 According to government estimates, there were some 865,000 persons in a refugee-like situation living in the Federal Republic of Germany at the end of 1989. Of these, about 151,000 have status as Convention refugees and consist of almost 82,000 persons granted asylum in accordance with German municipal law, 35,300 granted refugee status in connection with resettlement ("quota refugees"), 32,700 persons belonging to the caseload of the erstwhile International Refugee Organization (IRO) and whose status has not yet been regularized and 1,500 Convention refugees recognized elsewhere, but responsibility for whom has been transferred to the Federal Republic. In addition to the 151,000, UNHCR projects that there are a further 100,000 to 120,000 persons eligible for refugee status in terms of the Convention, but who have not been granted such status owing to the somewhat more restrictive scope of current municipal law.

3.3.2 In 1989, the general situation of asylum-seekers remained unchanged from previous years, including restriction on their freedom of movement. Some 121,318 persons applied for asylum, an increase over the hitherto unprecedented 103,076 persons recorded in 1988. This upward trend still continues, with 54,183 asylum applications having been received by the end of April 1990 since the beginning of the year. The number of ethnic German immigrants increased dramatically, with a total of approximately 720,000 having taken up residence in the Federal Republic during the year. In the wake of recent developments in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, arrivals appear to be declining. However, some 150,000 ethnic Germans arrived during the first four and a half months of 1990. These persons, who are treated as German nationals and not refugees, nevertheless place heavy strains on existing reception facilities.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

3.3.3 In 1989, the government introduced measures to rationalize and streamline asylum procedures. The measures, which included centralized reception and processing facilities and a "fast-track" screening procedure for certain nationalities whose asylum claims generally raised few difficult questions, have permitted a notable reduction in the time required for eligibility determination. While UNHCR will continue to monitor the new procedures, the progress so far indicates that there are adequate safeguards for fairness and objectivity.

3.3.4 In April and May 1990, a new Aliens Act was passed and is expected to enter into force in January 1991. It incorporates, *inter alia*, an amendment to the effect that those Convention refugees who are not eligible for asylum under municipal law will, although not considered on the same level as persons granted asylum, nonetheless have the full benefit of the 1951 Convention. Another positive development under the new legislation is that restrictions on employment would be somewhat alleviated. The ban on employment will now not apply to asylum-seekers who, even if ineligible for

asylum or Convention status, will be allowed to remain in the Federal Republic for humanitarian or comparable reasons. Both modifications have been welcomed by UNHCR which had long sought such improvements.

Durable solutions

3.3.5 Through the legal and social counselling programmes, UNHCR has concentrated on improving the conditions for local integration by, inter alia, advising refugees on matters such as work permits, social benefits and naturalization. Emphasis has also been placed on the integration of vulnerable groups such as refugee women, through various pilot activities.

Arrangements for implementation

3.3.6 UNHCR's principal implementing partners for its legal assistance programmes continued to be the "Diakonisches Werk der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland", the "Deutscher Caritasverband" and the German Red Cross, which provide the major share of the required funds. Social welfare and counselling projects are implemented by local affiliates of the "Diakonisches Werk" and the "Caritasverband".

General Programmes

Local settlement

3.3.7 As in previous years, UNHCR programmes revolved mainly around legal assistance to, and counselling of refugees and asylum-seekers on asylum applications, employment-related formalities and naturalization. Special attention was paid to vulnerable groups such as torture victims and refugee women.

3.3.8 UNHCR continued, through a network of specialized lawyers and the legal assistance programme, to fulfil its statutory protection functions in the Federal Republic. Apart from assisting several thousand individual refugees and helping shape the judicial interpretation of refugee law in line with internationally recognized international protection principles, the lawyers also participated in public information activities to promote refugee law and inform the public on refugee issues. Under the legal assistance programme, expenses related to litigation of fundamental international protection interest were covered. An example of such a legal precedent was the decision of the Federal Constitutional Court made in July 1989 in which are elucidated such key issues as the definition of persecution in situations of widespread ethnic violence, and the question of the determination of refugee status sought against a background where the fear of persecution may not extend to the whole territory of the asylum-seeker's country of origin.

3.3.9 As asylum-seekers and refugees are provided for under government care and maintenance programmes and non-governmental welfare organizations (partly with government support) meet the bulk of social assistance needs, UNHCR's role is limited to activities - particularly those which benefit vulnerable groups - which can later be absorbed by public or private sector programmes. This year saw the implementation of the first phase of a small project to enhance the integration of refugee women through orientation

courses and self-help activities. Meanwhile, in view of the continuing influx of asylum-seekers and the entry into force of the new Aliens Act which is likely to lead to a temporary increase in legal activity, it is anticipated that more frequent recourse will be taken to the legal assistance projects.

3.3.10 A number of projects in which self-sufficiency has been attained will be phased out in 1990. Already, the relative proportion of UNHCR contributions to other projects have been considerably reduced. The projects approved for 1990 now provide only for essential services and the very core of UNHCR's statutory functions. Thus it is vital that the current allocation levels be maintained at the same level in 1990 and for 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

3.3.11 The revised 1990 estimates and 1991 initial projections take into consideration the creation of one Professional post under Programme Support and Administration (PSA).

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991			
AMOUNT	NOTED	REVISED	SOURCE OF FUNDS		PROPOSED
OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION/	ALLOCATION/	AND TYPE OF	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION/
	INIT. ESTIM.	ESTIMATE	ASSISTANCE		PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
0.9 a					
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
438.9 b	467.0	439.0		Mainly legal aid to facilitate the integration of refugees	439.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
462.0	1,190.0	1,247.2		See Annexes I and II	1,261.6
901.8	1,657.0	1,686.2	Sub-total (1)		1,700.6
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
106.3	156.0		Programme support and administration		
20.3			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
126.6	156.0	0.0	Sub-total (2)		0.0
457.9	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
1,486.3	1,813.0	1,686.2	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		1,700.6

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

b/Of which US\$ 1,765 incurred against overall allocation

3.4 FRANCE

Country overview

Statistical information

3.4.1 During 1989, the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) registered a total of 61,422 applications for asylum, compared with 27,563 in 1987 and 34,352 in 1988. The number of persons holding an OFPRA-issued certificate stood at 188,331 as of 31 December 1989. Some 186,025 of these were refugees recognized under the Convention (8,711 recognized in 1989), while 2,306 were refugees who were stateless or granted status for humanitarian consideration (56 in 1989).

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

3.4.2 The French government provides the bulk of financial resources needed for assistance to asylum-seekers and refugees. Although modest compared with local official assistance to refugees, UNHCR provided urgent assistance to 126 refugees without means and who did not qualify for official assistance. A total of 913 were provided assistance for professional training, employment and housing, to facilitate their integration. The Medical Committee for Exiles (COMEDE), UNHCR's operational partner, attended to over 20,000 medical cases, often involving psychological counselling and administrative procedures on behalf of the most vulnerable.

3.4.3 UNHCR continued to work closely with the government to, among others, accelerate the processing of requests for asylum, and guarantee the rights of asylum-seekers and refugees. More specifically the Office will continue to facilitate the resettlement processing of 4,400 Vietnamese refugees admitted into France in connection with the Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese Refugees (CPA).

3.4.4 A French committee for the UNHCR has been formed in connection with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the UNHCR. The committee will play an important role in informing the public of the special problems facing refugees and help in raising funds for assistance programmes benefiting refugees.

Durable solutions

3.4.5 With the co-operation of the Ministry of Solidarity, the Social Service for Aid to Emmigrants (SSAE) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR provided financial assistance to refugees needing to return to their country of origin. Such financial assistance covered the cost of documentation, internal transport and international air fare which is through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) at special discount rates. UNHCR assisted in the repatriation of approximately 80 to 90 persons, most of them to countries in Latin America, Africa (Namibia), West Asia and the Middle East.

Arrangements for implementation

3.4.6 OFPRA and the Appeals Commission are the UNHCR's principal implementing partners. UNHCR works closely with numerous public and private institutions that operate the reception and aid facilities for refugees.

General Programmes

Local settlement

3.4.7 Two parallel developments have caused a shift in the focus of UNHCR'S assistance programmes. On the one hand, there has been a growth in the number of demands for asylum at a time when the Office's financial crisis has reduced available funds. However, this development has come at a time when the OFPRA and the Appeals Commission are enjoying increased staffing and financial resources. This has allowed the UNHCR to concentrate its efforts in the area of legal protection and to limit or terminate its financial role in counselling and assistance to refugees, who are now solely under the care of the local French authorities.

3.4.8 The tripling of financial support from local authorities to OFPRA's operations and those of the Appeals Commission has progressively reduced the time required for examining cases within the procedure for determining refugee status in France.

3.4.9 The human and material resources of the UNHCR in France have been mobilized so that, in accordance with the law, it may continue to keep its seat on the Appeals Commission. This body examined more than 20,000 appeals made in 1989 against negative decisions made by OFPRA.

Programme Support and Administration

3.4.10 The revised 1990 estimates include the reclassification of three General Service posts to the Professional category under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) as well as projected savings under common staff costs. The initial 1991 projections reflect the discontinuation of one General Service post under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE).

Special Programmes

Other trust funds

3.4.11 Various exhibitions were held to sensitize the public and the media to the problems of refugees around the world. One, on the theme "Liberty in Exile", and organized on the occasion of the bicentenary of the Declaration of Human Rights, drew 400,000 visitors.

3.4.12 Following the opening of an office in French Guyana in mid-1989, trust funds were made available to cover administrative expenditures throughout 1990 (see also paragraphs 4.0.12 and 4.8.12 of document A/AC.96/751 (Part IV)).

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN FRANCE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
16.1 a				
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
145.3 b	20.5	32.5	Travel and related costs	20.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
295.8	863.3	750.2	Assistance to refugees and asylum seekers mainly through legal assistance	814.5
			RESETTLEMENT	
0.6 a				
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
550.2	930.0	779.2	See Annexes I and II	811.7
1,008.0	1,813.8	1,561.9	Sub-total (1)	1,646.2
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
270.7		8.7	Public information campaign	
279.3	309.0	304.2	Returnee programme, Suriname/French Guyana	
	8.0		Programme support and administration	
51.0			MANIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION	
601.0	317.0	312.9	Sub-total (2)	0.0
417.3	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-
2,026.3	2,130.8	1,874.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	1,646.2

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

b/Of which US\$ 124,815 incurred against overall allocation

3.5 GREECE

Country overview

Statistical information

3.5.1 Greece hosted a refugee population of 7,500 persons as of the end of 1989, of whom 4,635 were refugees under the UNHCR Mandate and the rest were recognized by the government under the 1951 Convention. Over half the refugees were of West Asian origin, while the rest came principally from countries in Africa and Eastern Europe. There was a 40 per cent drop in the number of new refugees in 1989 as compared to 1988, and an increase in the number of those resettled. Some 291 refugees were recognized under the Convention and 1,345 under the UNHCR Mandate, while 1,159 refugees were resettled in third countries. By January 1990, UNHCR no longer determined refugee status under its Mandate as the Greek Government had assumed full responsibility for the determination procedure pursuant to its obligations under the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol. In the first quarter of 1990, 19 refugees were recognized under the Convention by the government while another 305 were resettled.

Major developments and achievements

3.5.2 Efforts to promote local integration and income-generating activities were severely restricted in 1989 and early 1990 as a result of the financial difficulties experienced by UNHCR. Most notably, the vocational training project for refugees in Lavrion was not implemented. Nevertheless, increased emphasis on counselling on the needs and solutions to the problems of refugees resulted in a number of them becoming less dependent on UNHCR financial assistance.

Durable solutions

3.5.3 Greece is a country of transit for most refugees, the majority of whom are not able to obtain work permits and cannot therefore be employed. It is thus difficult for them to integrate or secure sufficient resources while waiting to be resettled. Due to a decrease in the number of arrivals, it was possible during the period under review to process refugees faster for resettlement who thus remained in Greece for shorter periods than previously used to be the case.

Arrangements for implementation

3.5.4 The Social Work Foundation (SWF) and the Greek Council for Refugees (GCR), founded at the beginning of 1989, are UNHCR's implementing partners in Greece. GCR will become the sole implementing partner as of 1991.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

3.5.5 In 1989, about one third of the Mandate refugees received modest

monthly allowances for their basic subsistence needs and had to find alternative sources of income. UNHCR provided counselling on self-employment, housing, health and education.

3.5.6 As in 1989, the 1990 care and maintenance project covers all the activities previously carried out through specific allocations for supplementary aid, legal assistance and counselling. It is implemented by agencies specialized in social services. Thus, there has been improvement in the identification of the needs of refugees and finding solutions to their problems. Project monitoring has also improved.

3.5.7 As a result of budgetary restrictions and the reduction in refugee numbers since last year, the revised 1990 appropriation has been decreased. Provision has been made for monthly allowances to an average of 1,200 persons. Legal aid and social counselling will continue to be available, as before, to benefit all refugees. The proposed allocation for 1991 is based on a smaller projected caseload.

Local settlement

3.5.8 In 1989, self-sufficiency grants were provided to refugees who had no prospects for resettlement, to enable them start small businesses. Some refugees were also assisted to travel outside Athens to find seasonal employment. Educational facilities and vocational training were also provided to improve their qualifications for resettlement.

3.5.9 The revised and increased 1990 allocation includes provision for the continuation of past activities designed to assist refugees towards self-employment and education. These activities will continue at the same level in 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

3.5.10 Lower levels of obligations in 1989 were due to savings in common staff costs under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE). The revised 1990 estimates and 1991 initial projections take into consideration the discontinuation of one Professional and one General Service post under PSA and three General Service posts under PPE as well as the extension of one National Officer line.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GREECE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT	NOTED	REVISED	SOURCE OF FUNDS		PROPOSED
OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION/	ALLOCATION/	AND TYPE OF	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION/
	INIT. ESTIM.	ESTIMATE	ASSISTANCE		PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
1,659.7 a	1,996.0	1,304.9		Temporary assistance to new arrivals pending identification of a durable solution	1,101.5
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
0.9 b					
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
53.0	84.0	70.0		Self-sufficiency grants for small business and education allowances	70.0
			RESETTLEMENT		
0.3					
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
161.2	206.0	170.4		See Annexes I and II	106.9
1,875.1	2,286.0	1,545.3	Sub-total (1)		1,278.4
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
			Programme support and administration		
39.9	38.0		Junior Professional Officer		
39.9	38.0	0.0	Sub-total (2)		0.0
133.9	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
2,048.9	2,324.0	1,545.3	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		1,278.4

a/Of which US\$ 2,922 incurred against overall allocation

b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

3.6 HUNGARY

Country overview

Statistical information

3.6.1 The refugee population in Hungary was estimated at some 27,000 persons as of the end of 1989. The figure in 1988 was 13,000. Influxes have continued in 1990, and by May 1990 the caseload in Hungary had reached approximately 31,000 of whom about 77 per cent were ethnic Hungarians. Some 47 per cent of the refugee population falls within the 19 to 30 age group, while 33 per cent are between 30 and 50. More than half of the refugees are skilled workers.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

3.6.2 On 4 October 1989, the Hungarian Government and UNHCR concluded a "host" agreement to provide for the establishment of a UNHCR office in the country, and another agreement relating to a UNHCR assistance programme in Hungary. The UNHCR Branch Office in Hungary was opened later the same month.

3.6.3 The target of a special appeal launched in May 1989 to fund the assistance programme, worth some \$ 5 million, had not been met by June 1990. Approximately \$ 550,000 is still required for the project which is expected to terminate at the end of July this year. The main objective of the programme is to establish adequate reception facilities for asylum-seekers and provide temporary and/or permanent accommodation with a view to facilitating local integration. The policy of the Hungarian Government is to encourage self-sufficiency of refugees through employment. Newly-arrived asylum-seekers are accommodated in three main reception centres where their applications are processed. Basic medical care is provided in clinics in the centres or at the local hospital. The aim has been to move the refugees out of the reception centres in less than two weeks. In general, this is the minimum time required to find employment and housing for the refugees. Despite continuous influxes, the Hungarian Government has been able to speed up registration procedures and to facilitate the attainment of self-sufficiency and local integration.

Durable solutions

3.6.4 Certain refugees have been admitted to a third country at their own initiative, others have travelled further to Austria and some have decided to return to their country of origin. However, local integration remained the main durable solution for the majority of the refugees.

Arrangements for implementation

3.6.5 Assistance activities are implemented by the "Refugee Office" of the Ministry of the Interior in co-ordination with UNHCR. The Hungarian Government has allocated considerable resources and maintains an exceptional humanitarian approach and initiative towards the refugee problem. The Hungarian Red Cross and churches, in co-operation with the government, also actively participate in encouraging self-sufficiency.

General Programmes

Local settlement

3.6.6 The initial trust fund programme, set to last from October 1989 to July 1990, was scheduled to be followed by a new project funded from General Programmes funds until the end of the year. The activities are geared towards local integration, including maintenance of existing reception centres and accommodation facilities, education, health and social services. Considering the continuing influx of asylum-seekers and UNHCR's financial situation, the allocation for 1990 and the proposal for 1991 may, respectively, prove insufficient to meet the needs of asylum-seekers and refugees, or enable them to integrate in Hungary without serious hardship and delay. Additional financial assistance may therefore be required.

Programme Support and Administration

3.6.7 The revised 1990 estimates and initial 1991 projections under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) take into account the creation of one General Service post in lieu of the Professional post foreseen in the 1990 initial estimates.

Special Programme

Programme Support and Administration

3.6.8 UNHCR presence in Hungary was established in the third quarter of 1989 with the creation of five posts and the financing, under Special Programmes, of the initial general operating expenses.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN HUNGARY

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
5.0 a				
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
8.1 a				
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
	1,100.0	880.0	Assistance towards local integration of refugees	1,000.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
	285.0	168.2	See Annexes I and II	157.8
13.1	1,385.0	1,048.2	Sub-total (1)	1,157.8
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
3,063.9		2,100.0	Assistance towards local integration of refugees	
			Programme support and administration	
		33.0	Junior Professional Officer	33.0
3,063.9	0.0	2,133.0	Sub-total (2)	33.0
3,077.0	1,385.0	3,181.2	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)	1,190.8

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

3.7 ITALY

Country overview

Statistical information

3.7.1 The total refugee population at the end of 1989 stood at 11,500, representing a five per cent increase over the previous year's figure. Some 38 per cent of this population was of European origin, 28 per cent from Asia and most of the remainder from Africa and the Middle East. The government recognized 127 refugees under the 1951 Convention during 1989, as compared with 250 in 1988. The number of non-Europeans recognized under the UNHCR Mandate rose from 575 in 1988 to 991 persons in 1989, reflecting a sharp increase in asylum-seekers of African origin.

3.7.2 After Italy withdrew its geographical limitation to the 1951 Convention at the end of 1989, non-Europeans became eligible for Convention status. Furthermore, an enactment (Law 39) passed in February this year offered Mandate refugees the possibility of converting their status under the Convention. About 1,400 persons have sought this conversion. Between January and May 1990, 184 requests *in situ* for recognition of refugee status were registered with the Italian authorities, and 130 persons were admitted as asylum-seekers at the borders. Some 685 refugees were resettled to third countries in 1989.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

3.7.3 Italy's withdrawal of the geographical limitation to the 1951 Convention brought considerable benefits to refugees, who now have access, irrespective of national origin, to rights of residence and employment, as well as enrolment in the National Health Plan and other social benefits. UNHCR's activities are therefore in a transitional period, as the focus shifts from direct assistance and resettlement to the promotion of local integration.

Durable solutions

3.7.4 UNHCR projects for local integration and income-generation were limited by financial constraints during 1989. Moreover care and maintenance needs rose in view of the increase in new arrivals mentioned earlier. In view of the developments described in paragraph 3.7.3, contacts with regional and local authorities were strengthened: A "10 or more plan" under which individual citizens as well as provinces and town councils would adopt one or more refugee families was under study. The Province of Rome approved a sum of Lire 50 million for expenditure connected with launching the project. It is hoped that a further Lire 50 million will be approved in 1991 for the same purpose.

3.7.5 Approximately 200 refugees were, at UNHCR's request, transferred to Italy from other countries of first asylum and processed for resettlement.

Arrangements for implementation

3.7.6 As part of an overall curtailment of its activities, UNHCR's principal operational partner ceased its collaboration with UNHCR at short notice at the end of June 1989. The UNHCR Branch Office recruited temporary staff on an emergency basis to implement most of the assistance programme directly, thus preventing undue hardship to the beneficiaries. As of April 1990, UNHCR was able to hand over the activities it had temporarily assumed to a newly-created agency, the Italian Refugee Council. This is an umbrella organization supported by a large number of Italian humanitarian, religious and trade-union organizations. On resettlement matters, co-operation continued between UNHCR and the Migrants Commission, a private agency, and a number of religious agencies which provide supplementary assistance such as meals, language classes, counselling and, in some cases, lodging to refugees and asylum-seekers.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

3.7.7 Monthly allowances to cater for basic subsistence and medical needs were provided to 1,000 non-European refugees, comprising newly arrived cases who are assisted during the first six months, families at risk, handicapped cases and refugees transferred to Italy for resettlement processing. Other key activities included social counselling and legal assistance.

3.7.8 As the new law on asylum takes effect, UNHCR assistance for basic needs will be reduced in the course of 1990. It is envisaged that by 1991, such assistance will be provided only to refugees transferred to Italy for resettlement processing. Social counselling, by the newly created Italian Council, will be oriented to the promotion of local integration. Legal assistance activities, including UNHCR's participation in the new national determination procedure, will be continued.

Local settlement

3.7.9 The 1990 allocation has been reduced in view of general financial limitations. A modest increase is foreseen in 1991 to permit a more active collaboration with the Ministry of Interior for the promotion of local integration and income-generating activities.

Resettlement

3.7.10 The 1990 allocation has been revised downwards in view of the reduced need for resettlement resulting from Italy's removal of the geographical limitation to the 1951 Convention.

Programme Support and Administration

3.7.11 The 1990 revised estimates and 1991 initial projections reflect the reclassification of four General Service Posts to the Professional category as

well as the discontinuation of one Professional and one General Service post under Programme Support and Administration (PSA).

Special Programmes

Education account

3.7.12 For the sixth year in succession, a scholarship project for refugee university students will be implemented. As in the previous two years, scholarships are limited to existing beneficiaries who are continuing their studies. In 1990, some 50 students will benefit from this assistance while in 1991, 35 scholars are expected to remain. The proposed allocation is accordingly reduced.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ITALY

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
2,469.2 a	2,381.0	2,350.9	Temporary assistance to refugees pending identification of durable solutions (including refugees in transit from other countries of first asylum)	1,694.7
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
3.4 b				
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
152.4 c	220.0	95.0	Local integration through vocational training and grants for small business. Assistance to elderly refugees and vulnerable groups	150.0
			RESETTLEMENT	
46.0 d	59.0	10.0	Ancillary expenses and costs related to resettlement procedures	10.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
733.5	1,248.0	1,252.0	See Annexes I and II	1,174.1
3,404.5	3,908.0	3,707.9	Sub-total (1)	3,028.8
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
323.7	209.1	181.5	35 scholarships at university level	181.5
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
			Programme support and administration	
37.7	42.0	18.0	Junior Professional Officer	18.0
361.4	251.1	199.5	Sub-total (2)	199.5
392.5	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-
4,158.4	4,159.1	3,907.4	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	3,228.3

a/Of which US\$ 87,362 incurred against overall allocation

b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

c/Of which US\$ 8,791 incurred against overall allocation

d/Of which US\$ 534 incurred against overall allocation

3.8 PORTUGAL

Country overview

Statistical information

3.8.1 According to government figures, the number of recognized refugees in Portugal in 1989 was 791 persons. In 1988 the figure was 767. Approximately 80 per cent (633 persons) of this population originated from former Portuguese colonies in Africa, while the remainder originated from East European countries (55 persons), South America (44 persons), and the Middle East (59 persons). During 1989, some 156 persons officially applied for asylum in Portugal. Only 24 persons (eight cases) were granted refugee status. The majority of the applicants were from the Middle East (Iran), East European countries and Sri Lanka.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

3.8.2 During 1989, UNHCR continued to provide material and legal assistance to the limited number of asylum-seekers who arrived and formally applied for asylum in the country. It also provided limited material assistance to the small caseload of vulnerable refugees, including handicapped, elderly and/or single women refugees, and continued participating in the asylum procedure in Portugal, namely regular attendance, in an advisory capacity, at sessions of the Consultative Commission for Refugees, a body composed of representatives of the Ministries of Defence, Internal Administration, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Labour and Social Affairs. UNHCR also provided legal assistance to asylum-seekers, including filing of requests for asylum in the country and follow-up with local authorities.

Durable solutions

3.8.3 Portugal's role as a resettlement country has remained very limited. The authorities have maintained their commitment to grant asylum and local integration to recognized refugees only. However, during 1989, the authorities promised to review favourably the issue of providing UNHCR a small resettlement quota for refugees. The Branch Office provided legal assistance to some 14 recognized refugees to obtain Portuguese nationality through naturalization. It also provided necessary assistance and counselling for the resettlement in third countries of another group of 17 refugees, while assisting one refugee to repatriate voluntarily to his country of origin.

Arrangements for implementation

3.8.4 The major part of the UNHCR Legal Assistance Project in Portugal is implemented through the Portuguese Ministry of Social Security, with UNHCR playing a monitoring role only. The legal assistance component of the project is implemented directly by the Branch Office.

General Programmes

Local settlement

3.8.5 In 1989, the care and maintenance component of the programme was used to provide essential temporary assistance to 260 newly-arrived asylum-seekers and a small caseload of handicapped and vulnerable refugees. UNHCR's assistance, which was channelled through the implementing partner, included vocational and language training to enable speedy integration and self-sufficiency. In addition, limited assistance was provided for education of refugee children, in a complementary role to the free primary education provided by the Portuguese authorities to recognized refugees. Due to the financial crisis, the previous policy of providing funds for vulnerable refugees to acquire housing and enhance prospects for integration has been restricted. For 1991, UNHCR intends, in order to limit operational expenditures, to re-formulate its Legal Assistance Project to ensure emphasis on the protection of asylum seekers and refugees, while gradually transferring to the host authorities and local NGOs responsibility for care and maintenance, social counselling and local integration, including primary education.

Programme Support and Administration

3.8.6 The revised 1990 estimates and initial 1991 projections reflect a scaling down of the office through the discontinuation of one Professional and one General Service post under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and one General Service post under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) funding.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN PORTUGAL

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991		
AMOUNT	NOTED	REVISED	SOURCE OF FUNDS	PROPOSED
OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION/	ALLOCATION/	AND TYPE OF	ALLOCATION/
	INIT. ESTIM.	ESTIMATE	ASSISTANCE	PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
0.6 a				
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
315.7	515.5	293.6	Assistance towards local integration including temporary assistance for basic needs pending identification of a durable solution	250.2
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
107.4	119.0	82.2	See Annexes I and II	14.1
423.7	634.5	375.8	Sub-total (1)	264.3
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
20.0	36.4		EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
161.4			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION	
181.4	36.4	0.0	Sub-total (2)	0.0
24.4	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-
629.5	670.9	375.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	264.3

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

3.9 SPAIN

Country overview

Statistical information

3.9.1 According to official government figures, there were some 8,600 holders of refugee and/or asylum status in Spain as of the end of 1989. Of these, some 2,721 persons had obtained refugee status and 1,283 asylum status in 1989. Most of the asylum-seekers who arrived during the year originated from Africa, Eastern Europe and Iran. During the same period, an estimated 1,400 persons (mainly applicants for refugee status from Eastern European countries) were resettled in third countries. Most of the holders of refugee status and the asylum-seekers live in Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

3.9.2 UNHCR's assistance activities continued in 1989, mainly in the legal, social and resettlement sectors. UNHCR also co-ordinated the assistance programmes of the main NGOs involved in the care and maintenance of new arrivals and monitored local integration, resettlement, repatriation and other assistance provided directly by government refugee bodies.

Durable solutions

3.9.3 UNHCR's assistance in Spain is channelled through voluntary agencies and concentrates on providing legal assistance and support to various counselling services for the local integration, resettlement and repatriation of refugees. The resettlement programmes and activities are being reduced as a result of recent events in Eastern Europe and the resulting reduction in resettlement needs.

Arrangements for implementation

3.9.4 Spanish Government programmes for the local integration of refugees are delegated to the Spanish Red Cross and the Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado (CEAR). UNHCR-funded programmes are implemented by the Spanish Red Cross, CEAR, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), and the "Comisión Católica Española de Migración". The voluntary repatriation programme is co-ordinated with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

General Programmes

Local settlement

3.9.5 The revised allocation for 1990 and the proposed appropriation for 1991 are intended to cover, mainly, legal assistance and some social counselling aimed at facilitating the integration of refugees. The appropriation also covers resettlement counselling under which over 4,000 cases benefited in 1989, including 1,400 who were resettled to third countries. Recent changes in Eastern Europe are likely to reduce the number of resettlement applications in 1990.

Voluntary repatriation

3.9.6 In 1989, some 86 refugees repatriated to their countries of origin. It is expected that this number will be maintained in 1990.

Programme Support and Administration

3.9.7 Lower obligations in 1989 were due to savings in common staff costs under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE). The 1990 revised estimates and 1991 initial projections also reflect a lower estimate on common staff costs.

Special Programmes

Programme Support and Administration

3.9.8 Special Funds were entrusted to the office in 1990 to promote a fund raising campaign.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SPAIN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990		1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
143.0 a	7.0	7.5	Assistance for travel and related costs	7.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
331.2 b	656.0	459.4	Assistance towards local integration mainly through legal aid	442.3
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
135.4	346.0	286.1	See Annexes I and II	277.1
609.6	1,009.0	753.0	Sub-total (1)	726.4
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
33.8		17.2	Programme support and administration	
33.8	0.0	17.2	Sub-total (2)	0.0
217.7	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-
861.1	1,009.0	770.2	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	726.4

a/of which US\$ 135,880 incurred against overall allocation

b/of which US\$ 8,316 incurred against overall allocation

3.10 TURKEY

Country overview

Statistical information

3.10.1 During 1989, 3,300 persons sought UNHCR's protection in Turkey, 40 per cent fewer than in 1988. As before, the great majority came from neighbouring countries in West Asia. The number of refugees recognized by UNHCR in Turkey at the end of 1989 stood at 3,067, including 177 East Europeans covered by the terms of Turkey's accession to the 1951 Convention. Just under 2,000 of these were receiving material assistance from UNHCR, and most were living in modest accommodations in Ankara, Istanbul and provincial capitals in central Anatolia. The Acibadem Centre in Istanbul ceased to accommodate refugees as of mid-1989.

3.10.2 Some 2,480 persons were resettled from Turkey through UNHCR in 1989, a ten per cent increase over the figure for the previous year. Another 425 persons had received firm resettlement offers and were awaiting departure. In addition, approximately 30,000 out of an original 61,000 persons who arrived in Turkey from Iraq in late August and early September 1988, and who were granted temporary asylum by the government, were still living in three temporary accommodation centres in South Eastern Turkey at the end of 1989. The other 31,000 had departed to Iran or returned voluntarily to Iraq during 1988 and 1989. About 400 also departed to third countries.

3.10.3 In late May 1989, thousands of ethnic Turks from Bulgaria started to arrive in Turkey. Their number rapidly increased to some 320,000 by the end of August 1989. Although UNHCR was not called upon to assist these persons within Turkey, the organization offered them assistance during transit in third countries. By the end of 1989, more than 100,000 persons were reported to have voluntarily returned to Bulgaria.

Major developments and achievements 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

3.10.4 UNHCR's material assistance in Turkey continued to be devoted mainly to providing for the basic subsistence needs of refugees awaiting a durable solution. Expenditures declined during 1989 as a result of the decrease in the number of refugees, although individual monthly allowances had to be adjusted upwards due to high inflation. At the end of 1989, UNHCR launched an appeal for the construction of a new accommodation centre for part of the Iraqi population admitted to Turkey in 1988. However, in mid-April 1990, the Turkish Government requested UNHCR not to proceed with this project. The possibility of alternative assistance was still under consideration at the end of June 1990.

3.10.5 About three per cent of the refugees assisted by UNHCR in Turkey are single women. The Branch Office pays special attention to their welfare, inter alia, by assisting them to find adequate and suitable accommodation and taking measures to speed up their resettlement.

Durable solutions

3.10.6 Most refugees in Turkey continue to need resettlement as a durable solution, with an estimated 2,000 placements required for 1990. Other assistance involved supplementary assistance to about 100 elderly East-European refugees who have resided in Istanbul for many years. Regular adjustments are made to this programme as needs are reviewed and the effect of local inflation taken into account.

Arrangements for implementation

3.10.7 UNHCR directly implements care and maintenance, local settlement and resettlement programmes benefiting over 85 per cent of the total caseload. The International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) implements UNHCR's care and maintenance project for refugees in Istanbul. The ICMC and the World Council of Churches (WCC) are responsible for the implementation of the local settlement project benefiting elderly and/or handicapped refugees from Eastern Europe, to which these organizations also contribute financially.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

3.10.8 The 1989 allocation provided for continuing support to some 3,350 persons receiving basic living allowances. The 1990 allocation has been revised downwards in view of the decline in the assisted population.

Local settlement

3.10.9 In 1989, some 95 elderly and/or handicapped refugees received monthly allowances or a supplement of their annuities. An upward revision of the 1990 appropriation was necessary due to an increase in allowances. In 1990, some 15 new beneficiaries will be added as it is anticipated that their own resources will have been seriously depleted.

Resettlement

3.10.10 In 1989, some 3,000 refugees who were in transit in Turkey were assisted. The assistance covered in-country transportation, medical examinations related to resettlement procedures and, in a few cases, pre-departure allowances. These activities will continue in 1990 and 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

3.10.11 The revised 1990 estimates and initial 1991 projections reflect, under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE), the discontinuation of two Professional and one General Service post in 1990 and the extension into 1991 of ten General Service posts initially scheduled for discontinuation in 1990. In addition, staff costs have been adjusted to reflect an increase in the salary scales.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN TURKEY

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT	NOTED	REVISED	SOURCE OF FUNDS		PROPOSED
OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION/	ALLOCATION/	AND TYPE OF	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION/
	INIT. ESTIM.	ESTIMATE	ASSISTANCE		PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
2,939.4	3,029.4	1,701.7		Subsistence allowances for refugees and asylum seekers	1,609.5
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
21.2 a	21.8	28.0		Assistance to elderly and handicapped refugees	34.0
			RESETTLEMENT		
567.6 b	497.6	430.8		In-country transport, medical examinations and pre-departure allowances	393.1
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
147.8	242.0	290.0		See Annexes I and II	308.0
			EMERGENCY FUND		
225.6					
3,901.6	3,790.8	2,450.5	Sub-total (1)		2,344.6
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
35.0		13,200.0		Assistance to Iraqi nationals	
				Programme support and administration	
145.3	99.0	164.0		Junior Professional Officer	164.0
180.3	99.0	13,364.0	Sub-total (2)		164.0
118.6	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
4,200.5	3,889.8	15,814.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		2,508.6

a/Of which US\$ 1,761 incurred against overall allocation

b/Of which US\$ 481 incurred against overall allocation

3.11 UNITED KINGDOM

Country overview

Statistical information

3.11.1 The refugee population in the United Kingdom was estimated at 100,000 persons at the end of 1988. 1989 was marked by a very significant increase in the number of asylum-seekers. While from 1985 to 1988 there were some 11,000 to 13,000 asylum-seekers, in 1989 the number rose to 30,000. In mid-1989, the British Government announced its decision to allow a further 2,000 Vietnamese and Indo-Chinese refugees from Hong Kong and South-East Asia to resettle in the UK. In addition, 640 persons of other origins were accepted for resettlement during the year, most on the basis of family reunion. Voluntary repatriation under UNHCR auspices amounted to 371 cases.

Major developments and achievements in 1988 and the first quarter of 1990

3.11.2 Under its assistance programmes, UNHCR provided legal and welfare counselling as well as some basic material support. It also provided assistance to facilitate resettlement and voluntary repatriation. The substantial rise in the number of asylum-seekers and the increase in the number of cases seeking other forms of assistance, such as voluntary repatriation, had a significant impact upon UNHCR programmes. The Office's ability to respond to increased demands for protection and assistance was seriously impaired by insufficiency of resources.

3.11.3 Financial support to the Refugee Council's assistance and counselling projects is no longer required, as at the end of 1989 the authorities undertook to meet the cost of providing emergency assistance to newly-arrived asylum-seekers. It is proposed to assign the small amount allocated to this end in 1990 towards promotion of refugee law jointly being undertaken by the UNHCR office in the United Kingdom and concerned voluntary agencies.

3.11.4 As in previous years, resources were made available in 1989 to the United Kingdom Immigrants' Advisory Service (UKIAS) to provide free legal advice and assistance to asylum-seekers and refugees. Throughout the year, the agency dealt with some 6,900 cases, some 1,000 of which were referred to it by the Home Office in accordance with the agreed procedure for asylum applications at ports of entry. By stretching both its human and financial resources, UKIAS managed to respond satisfactorily to "third country" referrals, i.e. applicants not coming directly from their countries of origin. However, it could only deal with a proportion of the other "port" cases.

Durable solutions

3.11.5 Asylum-seekers who are recognised as refugees by the immigration authorities under the 1951 Convention receive social security benefits until they become self-sufficient. British asylum policy allows recognised refugees to apply for naturalization after 5 years of continuous residence in the

United Kingdom. Demand for assistance towards repatriation has risen and is expected to continue in 1991 in view of the considerable political changes that have taken and continue to take place worldwide.

Arrangements for implementation

3.11.6 UNHCR continued to work closely with the British authorities and voluntary agencies. There is close liaison between UNHCR and UKIAS on protection matters. The government funds 25 per cent of the costs of the Refugee Unit of UKIAS. The voluntary repatriation project is implemented in conjunction with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

3.11.7 UNHCR's supplementary aid project was implemented by the Refugee Council (RC) - formerly the British Refugee Council - in conjunction with the Refugee Arrivals Project (RAP). Assistance was provided under this project for destitute asylum-seekers and refugees on their arrival in the country. However, due to the increase in numbers, funds available for that purpose were exhausted by the middle of the year. In order to meet increasing demands for emergency support to asylum-seekers on arrival, UNHCR and its partner agencies sought to obtain assistance from government sources. As a result, the government made a special allocation to the agencies in November 1989, to cover emergency housing, transportation and food requirements.

General Programmes

Local settlement

3.11.8 Demand for legal counselling and assistance has continued to rise. In the first quarter of 1990, the number of new applicants dealt with by UKIAS was significantly higher than in the same period in 1989. Given the nature of the procedures existing at present for asylum applications at ports of entry, it is of paramount importance that access to legal counselling and representation be effectively maintained. To this end, the resources set aside for support to UKIAS have to keep pace with the increasing needs.

3.11.9 The 1990 appropriation reflects the adjustment required to cover UKIAS' operational costs. In view of the present trends in arrivals of asylum-seekers, the 1991 proposed allocation will in all probability need to be revised upwards.

Voluntary repatriation

3.11.10 The initial 1990 appropriation for voluntary repatriation has proved insufficient to meet requests for assistance already submitted. Resources have to be increased accordingly, and it is to be anticipated that a similar level of resources will be needed in 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

3.11.11 Lower obligations in 1989 were due to savings in common staff costs under Programme Support and Administration (PSA). The 1990 revised estimates and 1991 initial projections take into account the reclassification of one

General Service post to the Professional category, the extension of one General Service post through 1990 and 1991 as well as the effect on general operating expenses of relocating the office premises.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UNITED KINGDOM

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991		
AMOUNT	NOTED	REVISED	SOURCE OF FUNDS	PROPOSED
OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION/	ALLOCATION/	AND TYPE OF	ALLOCATION/
	INIT. ESTIM.	ESTIMATE	ASSISTANCE	PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
13.5 a				
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
100.0	45.0	68.0	Travel and related costs	68.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
389.6	400.0	377.2	Assistance, mainly legal advice, to asylum seekers and refugees upon arrival in the country	377.2
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
276.9	636.0	615.4	See Annexes I and II	662.4
780.0	1,081.0	1,060.6	Sub-total (1)	1,107.6
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
1.8			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
164.5			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION	
166.3	0.0	0.0	Sub-total (2)	0.0
252.5	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	-
1,198.8	1,081.0	1,060.6	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	1,107.6

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

3.12 YUGOSLAVIA

Country overview

Statistical information

3.12.1 Some 7,100 asylum-seekers, nearly all of them of East European origin, sought UNHCR's protection in Yugoslavia during 1989, an increase of 65 per cent over 1988. Some 4,318 persons were either recognized as refugees or granted resettlement offers before a determination could be made. A total of 4,445 persons left in 1989 as compared with 2,140 persons in 1988. Some 995 persons remained in Yugoslavia awaiting resettlement at the end of 1989, a modest increase compared with 885 at the end of 1988.

3.12.2 Developments in the countries of Eastern Europe, and especially the events in Romania in late December 1989, resulted in a decrease in the number of asylum-seekers approaching the UNHCR Office in Yugoslavia in early 1990. During the first quarter of 1990, some 269 persons were recognized as refugees. 402 refugees left Yugoslavia in the same period for resettlement. At the end of March 1990, the number of recognized refugees awaiting resettlement had dropped to 709, but an increased proportion of these persons (ten per cent) were non-Europeans. During 1989, a total of 100 refugees repatriated voluntarily while another 48, mostly Romanians, returned to their countries of origin in the first quarter of 1990. No refugee received Convention status in Yugoslavia during 1989 or in the first quarter of 1990.

3.12.3 Housing and food were provided to refugees by UNHCR in nine accommodation centers in Belgrade and in rural areas. Every endeavour was made to provide reasonable living conditions, but self-sufficiency could not be achieved as refugees under UNHCR's Mandate are not officially permitted to seek employment in Yugoslavia. While the refugee population in 1989 continued to be predominantly male, an increased number of refugee women and children arrived during 1989 as compared with previous years.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

3.12.4 Refugees recognized under UNHCR's Mandate remain in Yugoslavia only temporarily, pending resettlement or voluntary repatriation, and cannot seek employment. UNHCR's activities therefore continue to focus on care and maintenance and the promotion of resettlement. The 65 per cent increase in the number of asylum-seekers during 1989 was largely the result of a greater influx from Romania. Following the events which occurred in that country at the end of 1989, agreement was reached with the Yugoslav authorities and the Romanian Embassy on arrangements for the safe return of Romanians volunteering to repatriate. Several hundred Bulgarians of Turkish ethnic origin received assistance in order to continue their journey to Turkey during 1989. The number of such persons arriving in Yugoslavia had diminished significantly by the end of 1989.

Durable solutions

3.12.5 UNHCR remains responsible for the full spectrum of tasks extending from refugee status determination and care and maintenance to the identification of resettlement opportunities. It is expected that the number

of East European asylum-seekers will continue to decline during 1990. Counselling of refugees on voluntary repatriation to countries of origin in Eastern Europe will be an important activity. Efforts are being undertaken to promote knowledge in Yugoslavia of refugee law and to identify local durable solutions.

Arrangements for implementation

3.12.6 The care and maintenance programme is implemented directly by UNHCR. The Government of Yugoslavia places at the disposal of UNHCR, on a cost-sharing basis, a reception centre for asylum-seekers and an accommodation centre for recognized refugees. Preparations for resettlement are made in co-operation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which assists with travel arrangements and implements an English language training and cultural orientation programme in three locations where refugees are accommodated.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

3.12.7 During 1989, UNHCR provided assistance in the form of food, housing and essential medical care to 7,618 refugees and destitute asylum-seekers, a 70 per cent increase over the 1988 figure.

3.12.8 Due to the effects of local currency reform, unit costs in dollar terms nearly doubled in early 1990 compared with the average for 1989. Thus, despite projections for a reduced caseload in 1990, overall expenditure is expected to be higher than in 1989. The smaller allocation for 1991 is based on the assumption that the declining trend in refugee numbers will continue.

Resettlement

3.12.9 Resettlement counselling was provided and 1,654 refugees benefited from a programme of English language training and cultural orientation designed to improve their prospects for resettlement. Other resettlement-related assistance included making travel arrangements, paying fees for necessary documentation and arranging for compulsory medical examinations. The proposed 1990 allocation is increased on account of the rise in unit costs following local currency reform. A fall in expenditure in 1991 is foreseen as a result of the declining caseload.

Programme Support and Administration

3.12.10 The increase in obligations in 1989 was due to higher-than-projected staff costs. The 1990 revised estimates and 1991 initial projections reflect the discontinuation in 1990 of two General Service posts under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE), salary increases and exchange rate variations.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN YUGOSLAVIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991		
AMOUNT	NOTED	REVISED	SOURCE OF FUNDS	PROPOSED
OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION/	ALLOCATION/	AND TYPE OF	ALLOCATION/
	INIT.BSTIM.	BSTIMATE	ASSISTANCE	PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
1,722.1	1,840.0	1,762.1	Basic assistance to refugees and asylum seekers pending resettlement	1,258.7
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
6.3 a				
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
1.6 a				
			RESETTLEMENT	
333.5	212.0	265.9	Counselling, language training and medical examination prior to resettlement	196.3
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
176.8	248.0	318.1	See Annexes I and II	330.3
2,240.3	2,300.0	2,346.1	Sub-total (1)	1,785.3
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
11.6	14.0		Programme support and administration	
			Junior Professional Officer	
38.3			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION	
49.9	14.0	0.0	Sub-total (2)	0.0
20.2	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)	
2,310.4	2,314.0	2,346.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	1,785.3

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

3.13 OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE

Denmark

3.13.1 At the end of 1989, the refugee population in Denmark was some 33,000. The number of new asylum-seekers, 4,668 in 1988, declined slightly to 4,588 persons in 1989. A total of 2,092 persons were received under family reunification schemes. Denmark's resettlement quota is 500.

Finland

3.13.2 At the end of 1989, the refugee population stood at 2,000. A total of 179 asylum-seekers arrived in the country while 53 persons arrived under the family reunion programme. Municipalities all over the country expressed their readiness to receive refugees. The resettlement quota is now 500.

Iceland

3.13.3 The refugee population at the end of 1989 was 48 persons, with 10 new arrivals in 1989. Iceland has announced a quota to receive 60 Vietnamese over a three-year period.

Ireland

3.13.4 The refugee population in Ireland is estimated at some 300 persons. 36 applications for asylum were submitted in 1989. In addition, 747 refugees were accepted in the country for family reunification. Funds are made available to the Irish Red Cross Society to provide temporary assistance to refugees pending their inclusion in the national welfare system and asylum-seekers pending their admission into the country. In 1989, 19 cases benefited from this assistance. The 1989 appropriation proved insufficient to meet all requirements. Funds are further made available for legal assistance and counselling by the Irish Refugee Advisory Service. During 1989, the Service dealt with 22 cases. A more exact assessment of needs, as well as the desirability to support the Irish Refugee Advisory Service's efforts to establish itself in a structured manner, has led to a recommendation to increase the annual appropriation in 1991.

Malta

3.13.5 The allocation covers temporary care and maintenance assistance for some 30 refugees or asylum-seekers mainly from Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

Netherlands

3.13.6 At the end of 1989, the number of refugees in the Netherlands was estimated at some 27,200 persons as compared to 25,500 at the end of 1988. There were 13,898 requests for asylum under the 1951 Convention during 1989 (7,486 during 1988). 1,628 persons (1,032 persons under the 1951 Convention and 596 resettled persons) were granted refugee status. In addition, 1,127 asylum-seekers received residence permits. The resettlement quota was used - as in previous years - mainly for refugees from the Middle East and

South-East Asia. The Dutch Government continued to admit a number of emergency cases as well as handicapped refugees from other parts of the world under this programme. The Dutch Government has given special attention to the situation of women refugees, and the Ministry of Welfare, Health and Culture closely follows developments in this area through special committees. The proportion of women among asylum-seekers in the Netherlands was some 26 per cent (10,311 men/3,587 women).

Norway

3.13.7 The refugee population stood at 18,500 at the end of 1989. During 1988, some 6,600 asylum-seekers arrived in Norway. This figure dropped to 4,433 in 1989. The quota for refugee resettlement is 1,000 persons.

Sweden

3.13.8 Sweden's total refugee population at the end of 1989 stood at 180,000. In 1989, a total of 30,364 persons sought asylum, compared to 19,500 in 1988 and 14,600 the year before. At the same time, the country continued to accept high numbers of persons under the family reunification scheme (5,430 persons in 1989). The quota of 1,250 (applicable for the financial year 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990) has been used flexibly. The number of refugees accepted under this arrangement is approaching 1,600.

Switzerland

3.13.9 The refugee population in Switzerland at the end of 1989 totalled 29,312 which is little changed from the 1988 total of 29,601. However, the number of new asylum-seekers continued to increase considerably during the same year, to 24,276 as compared to 16,726 in the preceding year. 16,186 applications for asylum were processed by the "Délégué aux Réfugiés" leading to positive decisions for 654 persons (680 in 1988), 197 of whom were granted refugee status under the family reunion scheme. In addition, 167 persons were accepted as refugees under special schemes. In September 1989, the Swiss Government set up a Commission of Experts for the Reform of the Asylum Procedure. The amendment of the asylum procedure is planned to enter into force in July 1990.

3.13.10 The assistance provided under UNHCR programmes covers mainly legal aid and counselling, with marginal assistance to refugees on an ad hoc and/or emergency basis when needs cannot be met under other sources. This programme is implemented by the "Swiss Section of International Social Service" (ISS) and by the "Office Suisse d'Aide aux Réfugiés" (OSAR). UNHCR terminated its financial involvement in social counselling and assistance activities through ISS in Switzerland as of February 1990. Accordingly, and in view of additional savings in personnel costs, the 1990 appropriation was reduced to \$ 404,800. For 1991, a slightly higher appropriation is proposed to take account of, inter alia, the resumption of full staffing levels in the area of legal counselling.

Programme Support and Administration

3.13.11 For the Netherlands, the 1990 revised estimates and 1991 initial proposals reflect the scaling down of the office with the discontinuation of

one Professional and one General Service post under Programme Support and Administration (PSA). The revised 1990 estimates and initial 1991 projections for Sweden take account of the creation of one Professional post under PSA.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990	1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
35.0 a	15.0	25.0	Malta	Temporary assistance to needy refugees & asylum seekers
100.6 a			Other countries	
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
135.6 a				
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
8.0	7.0	7.8	Ireland	Legal assistance
	32.2		Netherlands	
109.7	214.0	205.5	Sweden	Project personnel
484.5	534.0	404.8	Switzerland	Legal aid and social services
			RESETTLEMENT	
10.3 a				
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	
58.2	286.0	258.3	Netherlands	See Annexes I and II
229.0	435.0	502.3	Sweden	See Annexes I and II
1,170.9	1,523.2	1,403.7	Sub-total (1)	1,196.8
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
66.2	192.0		Programme support and administration	
			Sweden	
22.8			INMIRIA REPATRIATION OPERATION	
89.0	192.0	0.0	Sub-total (2)	0.0
356.1	-	-	IRREGULAR BUDGET (3)	-
1,616.0	1,715.2	1,403.7	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)	1,196.8

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

3.14 CANADA

Country overview

Statistical information

3.14.1 In 1989, some 21,500 persons applied for asylum, compared with approximately 40,000 in 1988. The rate of acceptance for those processed in 1989 was 75 per cent. There were over 11,000 asylum applications during the first quarter of 1990, a significant increase from 1989. At this rate, there are likely to be over 40,000 asylum applications for 1990. This significant increase in applications is also likely to create a substantial backlog within the new refugee determination procedure, which was established with the principal objective of facilitating expeditiousness.

Major developments and achievements of 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

3.14.2 The new refugee determination procedure took effect in January 1989. Initial assessment has been positive. However, a more concrete evaluation of the procedure will be made by the end of 1990. UNHCR has a limited role in the new decentralized refugee determination procedure. It participates as an observer during the hearings, without the right to intervene prior to a decision being taken. The UNHCR office in Canada and three outposted regional legal officers act as resource personnel and actively participate in the promotion and dissemination of refugee law throughout Canada. Given the very complex task of evaluating cases involving over 100 different nationalities, an increasing number of the staff of the Refugee Board involved in the refugee determination procedure continuously seek guidance from UNHCR on various technical legal points.

Durable solutions

3.14.3 Canada continued to play its role as a major resettlement country, with one of the highest ratios of refugee resettlement per capita in the world. In 1989, 34,674 refugees were admitted from overseas. Of these, 13,462 were sponsored by the government and 21,212 by private groups. The government quota remains at 13,000 for 1990. Private sponsorships are estimated at approximately 39,000 for 1990.

3.14.4 The Women-at-risk programme, inaugurated by the Canadian Government in 1988, has enabled the assistance, through resettlement, of 30 cases (87 persons) in 1989 and nine cases (14 persons) in the first quarter of 1990. Expanded guidelines were introduced into this programme in 1990, to enable more refugee women to benefit from it. At present, 21 cases are being processed. In 1989, Canada accepted for resettlement some 16 handicapped refugee cases (54 persons). There are 14 cases still being processed in various provinces across the country. Thirty-three unaccompanied minors arrived in Canada in 1989. Approximately 63 other such cases are being processed.

Arrangements for implementation

3.14.5 The voluntary repatriation project is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in close cooperation with the

UNHCR Branch Office. From January 1989, the local settlement project was implemented by CARE Canada, an NGO based in Ottawa, which replaced the previous implementing partner the Ottawa Carlton Immigration Services Organization (OCISO).

Voluntary repatriation

3.14.6 In 1989, UNHCR, through IOM in New York, assisted 54 cases (42 Chileans and 12 Namibians) to repatriate. It is expected that potential and deserving Chilean repatriants who cannot benefit under Canadian repatriation programmes will continue to be assisted through the overall Headquarters appropriation.

Local settlement

3.14.7 In 1989 and 1990, UNHCR continued, through the resettlement project, to promote and facilitate identification of private sponsorship for priority cases, including a number of women-at-risk and disabled refugees, for resettlement in Canada, and also counselled refugees on family reunification. For 1991, these activities will continue, as will contacts with provincial governments concerning a federal/provincial agreement expected to be reached on disabled refugees. Contacts and relationships with NGOs involved in sponsorship will also be expanded in order to foster awareness of UNHCR resettlement priorities, particularly over cases with special needs.

Care and maintenance

3.14.8 The needs of refugees in Canada continue to be met by the Federal and provincial governments, local authorities and NGOs. UNHCR care and maintenance assistance is only provided on a temporary basis to very few needy refugees and asylum-seekers. In light of the current financial situation, the Office is streamlining its operations, including the legal assistance project, while trying to maintain effectiveness.

Programme Support and Administration

3.14.9 Lower obligations in 1989 were due to savings in common staff costs under Programme Support and Administration (PSA). Revised 1990 estimates and 1991 projections are computed on this base.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CANADA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT	NOTED	REVISED	SOURCE OF FUNDS		PROPOSED
OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION/	ALLOCATION/	AND TYPE OF	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION/
	INIT. ESTIM.	ESTIMATE	ASSISTANCE		PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
48.9					
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
350.3	404.5	383.0		Legal assistance and counselling to refugees and asylum-seekers particularly cases with special needs	383.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
195.7	457.0	409.9		See Annexes I and II	417.0
594.9	861.5	792.9	Sub-total (1)		800.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
1.3			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
1.3	0.0	0.0	Sub-total (2)		0.0
217.5	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
813.7	861.5	792.9	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		800.0

a/of which US\$ 1,844 incurred against overall allocation

3.15 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Country overview

Statistical information

3.15.1 During 1989, some 107,230 refugees were resettled in the United States. In addition, the number of official applications for asylum increased to 101,679 persons. The number in 1988 was 60,736. The target figure for refugee resettlement in the United States during 1990 is 125,000 persons. During the first quarter of 1990, applications for asylum have remained high, at 26,063. The majority of asylum-seekers were from countries in Central America.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

3.15.2 UNHCR continued to monitor the overall refugee situation through on-site visits and contacts with the government and NGOs. During 1989, the principal issues were the application of procedures and detention. UNHCR also maintained its role in the training of United States' officers dealing with asylum matters, and continued to be involved in an advisory capacity in the development of training materials and programmes for the corps of asylum officers expected to be created in the context of new asylum regulations. Meanwhile, the relevant United States authorities requested UNHCR to monitor the Alien Migrant Interdiction Operation which primarily affects Haitian asylum-seekers. More generally, UNHCR continued to play an important role on protection concerns in the United States, through presentations and conferences, comments on proposed legislation, approaches to and meetings with the government, advisory opinions and amicus briefs.

Durable solutions

3.15.3 The United States' role as a major resettlement country has continued during 1989 with a total of 107,230 refugees resettled in the country. This figure includes 48,501 persons from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, 45,684 persons from East Asia (including the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP)), 6,980 persons from South Asia and the Near East, 2,605 persons from Latin America, 1,922 persons from Africa, and 1,538 persons who were privately sponsored. The United States authorities have also announced that their annual resettlement quota for 1990 will be around 125,000 refugees (including 4,000 unfunded). The relevant United States authorities, through a large network of national NGOs, play a major role in providing all necessary care and maintenance and integration assistance to the resettled refugees to facilitate their local integration. UNHCR plays a limited role in providing resettlement counselling through the resettlement component in the local settlement project. The Office places greater emphasis on supportive action with the government and NGOs for UNHCR resettlement needs, i.e. individual and vulnerable groups in special need of resettlement. UNHCR also provides assistance for family reunification of refugees.

Arrangements for implementation

3.15.4 The two components of the local settlement project, namely legal and resettlement counselling, are implemented respectively by the United States Catholic Conference/International Catholic Migration Committee and by the Church World Services. UNHCR maintained a close supervisory role over the implementation of the project.

3.15.5 Under the above-mentioned legal counselling component, UNHCR continued to provide legal assistance for some 1,550 cases in 1989. It extended its contacts with lawyers to ensure the availability of pro bono representation for asylum-seekers. In pursuit of this objective, a training course in refugee law was organized for private lawyers and refugee advocates.

3.15.6 Under the resettlement component of the local settlement project, UNHCR successfully assisted some 2,400 cases to be resettled in the United States, mainly on family reunion grounds. Another group of 459 cases was also assisted during the same period to find resettlement in the United States through contact with UNHCR Offices world-wide.

General Programmes

Voluntary repatriation

3.15.7 In 1989, the UNHCR office in the United States assisted in the repatriation of some 50 Namibians. The Office also carried out extensive work regarding voluntary repatriation requests submitted by some individual refugees seeking to return to their countries of origin including Cambodia, Chile, Iran, Laos and Viet Nam. In certain cases, an expeditious processing of the repatriation requests has not been possible because of administrative delays in the countries of origin in, for example, issuing the relevant travel documents or granting clearance or authorization for the refugees' return.

Local settlement

3.15.8 In 1989 and 1990 the Legal Assistance and Resettlement components of the local settlement project have been relied on to promote and facilitate asylum and resettlement applications submitted by asylum seekers and/or refugees arriving directly in the United States and/or seeking resettlement there. For 1991, efforts will be made to identify other agencies in the United States who can provide this kind of assistance.

3.15.9 Under the resettlement component of the project, greater emphasis will, as mentioned earlier, be placed on supportive action with the government and NGOs for UNHCR resettlement needs, i.e individuals and vulnerable groups in special needs of resettlement.

Programme Support and Administration

3.15.10 Lower obligations in 1989 were due to savings on services provided by the United Nations in New York. The revised 1990 estimates and 1991 initial projections remain stable.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT	NOTED	REVISED	SOURCE OF FUNDS		PROPOSED
OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION/	ALLOCATION/	AND TYPE OF	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION/
	INIT. ESTIM.	ESTIMATE	ASSISTANCE		PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
6.8 a					
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
13.4 a					
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
301.3	431.0	304.6		Counselling and legal activities to refugees and asylum seekers towards local integration	321.3
			RESETTLEMENT		
173.6	138.0	81.1		Project personnel and related costs	81.6
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
599.1	1,162.0	918.0		See Annexes I and II	952.9
1,094.2	1,731.0	1,303.7	Sub-total (1)		1,355.8
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
2.2			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
9.9			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
100.1			SIKOTIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
112.2	0.0	0.0	Sub-total (2)		0.0
273.2	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
1,479.6	1,731.0	1,303.7	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		1,355.8

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

ANNEX I										
PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR 1991 INITIAL BUDGET										
By Regional Bureau/country or area and object of expenditure										
Thousands of U.S.Dollars										
REG. BUREAU COUNTRY or AREA	PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMIN. (PSA)				Objects of expenditure					
	REGULAR BUDGET	GENERAL PROGR.	SPECIAL PROGR.	SUB- TOTAL	STAFF	TRAVEL	SERVICE	CONTRACTS	OPERAT- ING EXP	OTHER
EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA										
Austria	0	420	48	468	409	3	7	43	6	
Belgium	0	867	0	867	596	10	0	237	24	
France	0	812	0	812	587	10	0	203	12	
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	0	1261	0	1261	866	16	132	217	30	
Greece	0	107	0	107	38	0	20	26	23	
Hungary	0	158	33	191	139	7	0	40	5	
Italy	0	1175	18	1193	790	24	180	164	35	
Portugal	0	14	0	14	8	1	2	2	1	
Spain	0	277	0	277	240	3	1	21	12	
Turkey	0	308	164	472	382	23	0	61	6	
United Kingdom	0	662	0	662	438	15	2	175	32	
Yugoslavia	0	330	0	330	264	2	3	46	15	
Other countries										
The Netherlands	0	152	0	152	115	2	0	33	2	
Sweden	0	431	0	431	285	39	1	74	32	
North America										
U.S.A	0	953	0	953	467	20	1	233	232	
Canada	0	417	0	417	274	28	8	101	6	
Training	0	116	0	116	101	0	0	11	4	
TOTAL	0	8460	263	8723	5999	203	357	1687	477	

PSA - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

A/AC.96/751(Part III)
page 55
Annex II

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA	1990 INITIAL										1990 REVISED										1991 INITIAL													
	D2 D1 P5 P4 P3 P2					a/ NO GS					D2 D1 P5 P4 P3 P2					a/ NO GS					D2 D1 P5 P4 P3 P2					a/ NO GS								
	Tot					Tot					Tot					Tot					Tot					Tot								
Austria	RB/EP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	GP/EP	-	1	-	2	-	6	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	5	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	5	7	-	
	TP/TP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	
	Total	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	6	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	5	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	5	7	0	
Belgium	RB/EP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	GP/EP	-	1	-	2	-	9	11	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	5	-	5	10	-	-	1	0	1	1	2	5	-	5	10	-	0	-	
	TP/TP	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	
	Total	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	10	12	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	5	0	5	10	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	5	0	6	11	0	
France	RB/EP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	GP/EP	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	6	10	-	-	1	-	1	3	6	-	4	10	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	6	-	4	10	-	0	
	TP/TP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	
	Total	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	0	6	10	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	6	0	4	10	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	6	0	4	10	0
Germany Rep. Federal of	RB/EP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	GP/EP	-	1	-	1	2	1	5	-	8	13	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	6	-	9	15	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	6	-	9	15	-
	TP/TP	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	
	Total	0	1	0	1	2	2	6	0	9	15	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	6	0	9	15	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	6	0	9	15	0
Greece	RB/EP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	GP/EP	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	2	-
	TP/TP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Hungary	RB/EP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	GP/EP	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	4	6	-
	TP/TP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-
	Total	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	3	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	6	1
Italy	RB/EP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	GP/EP	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	15	17	-	-	1	-	1	0	3	5	-	11	16	-	-	1	-	1	0	3	5	-	11	16	-	
	TP/TP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
	Total	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	15	17	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	5	0	11	16	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	5	0	11	16	0
Netherlands	RB/EP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	GP/EP	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	4	6	-
	TP/TP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
Portugal	RB/EP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	GP/EP	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TP/TP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	RB/EP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	GP/EP	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TP/TP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	6
Sweden	RB/EP	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	GP/EP	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TP/TP	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	5	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	3	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	3	6

PSA - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

213 - Regular Budget; GP - General Programmes; TP - Trust Fund; EP - Established Post; TP - Temporary Post
 210 - Professional National Officer; GS - General Services staff

ANNEX III
PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE FOR 1991 INITIAL BUDGET

By Regional Bureau/country or area and object of expenditure
Thousands of U.S.Dollars

REG. BUREAU COUNTRY or AREA	PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (PPE)			Objects of expenditure				
	GENERAL PROGR.	SPECIAL PROGR.	SUB- TOTAL	STAFF	TRAVEL	CONTRACT- SERVICES	OPERAT- ING EXP	OTHER
EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA								
Austria	186	0	186	163	3	0	18	2
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	325	0	325	223	2	0	99	1
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	161	0	161	110	8	0	38	5
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	70	0	70	37	0	0	31	2
Spain	217	0	217	199	5	0	10	3
Turkey	547	0	547	374	46	0	95	32
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	149	0	149	112	0	0	34	3
Other countries								
The Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	133	0	133	67	13	0	50	3
Other countries								
U.S.A	215	0	215	151	11	0	41	12
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2003	0	2003	1436	88	0	416	63

ANNEX IV

PROJECT PERSONNEL - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA		1990 INITIAL								1990 REVISED								1991 INITIAL										
		L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	n/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	n/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	n/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all
		!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!
Austria	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
Belgium	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
France (1)	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	5
	SP/TP	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	1	0	1	-	2	3	3	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	
	Total	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	7	9	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	5
Germany Rep. Federal of	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Greece	GP/TP	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	5	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	Total	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Hungary	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Italy	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Netherlands	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Portugal	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	3	3	-	-	0	-	0	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	2	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Spain	GP/TP	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	3
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	Total	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	3
Sweden	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	4
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	4

(1) includes staffing for French Guyana

ANNEX IV

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA		1990 INITIAL										1990 REVISED										1991 INITIAL									
		L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all			
Turkey	GP/TP	-	-	2	3	1	6	1	16	23	-	-	2	2	0	4	1	17	22	-	-	2	2	0	4	1	16	21			
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0				
	Total	0	0	2	3	1	6	1	16	23	0	0	2	2	0	4	1	17	22	0	0	2	2	0	4	1	16	21			
United Kingdom	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0				
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0				
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Yugoslavia	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	8	8	-	-	-	0	-	0	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	6	6				
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0					
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6				
Canada	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0				
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0				
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
USA	GP/TP	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	3			
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0				
	Total	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	3			
TOTAL	GP/TP	0	2	2	6	4	14	1	41	56	0	1	3	5	4	13	4	37	54	0	2	2	5	3	12	1	36	49			
EUROPE AND	SP/TP	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
NORTH AMERICA	Total	0	2	3	6	4	15	1	43	59	0	1	4	5	4	14	4	39	57	0	2	2	5	3	12	1	36	49			

GP - General Programmes; SP - Special Programmes; TP - Temporary Post
L - Professional Project Personnel; NO - Professional National Officer; GS - General Services staff